

## PANTRY DOOR ABOUT READY TO STAND AJAR

President Said to Have Decided Upon  
Several Prominent Democrats  
for Big Offices.

### ROOSEVELT NOMINATION IS DUE

Although definite positions have not been fixed upon, it was learned from a semi-official source yesterday that President Wilson has placed his mind to appoint Dudley Field Malone, of New York, ex-Gov. Burke of South Dakota and ex-Senator Odiah Gardner of Maine to important positions either in the diplomatic service or in the executive departments.

Mr. Malone has been mentioned for collector of the port of New York, but he has stated that he is not a candidate for this position. Assurance was given at the White House that Mr. Malone would be offered the collectorship or some place equally important.

Gov. Burke and Senator Gardner, although no intimacies were given of the parts to be offered them, are certain to have the refusal of attractive positions.

Other appointments which Mr. Wilson has discussed with confidence and which he regards with considerable favor, it is stated, are: H. S. Brockenridge, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of War; Robert W. Woolley, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The President is considering Representative Sweet of Michigan for Assistant Secretary of Labor. He has asked Senators Smith and Townsend of Michigan to call upon him to-day, and probably will ask their advice as to Mr. Sweet's availability.

The nominations of State Senator Franklin R. Roosevelt of Dutches County, N. Y., to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and of James E. Edgerston, of New Jersey, to be purchasing agent of the Post-office Department, will be sent to the Senate to-day.

### CUBA TO AMEND BILL

Amnesty Measure to Be Changed to Meet United States' Wishes.

Further action upon the Cuban amnesty bill probably will be suspended by President Gomez until the law officers of the State Department have examined the complete text of the measure in relation to existing statutes of Cuba.

Minister Rivas has placed in the hands of department officials a mass of material relating to the amnesty bill, from which the precise effect of the measure, should it become law, is being worked out. It is expected that within a day or two the Cuban Minister will receive a report on the measure, expressing the objections of the United States, and

probably suggesting changes necessary to remove those objections.

It is understood that President Gomez will then recommend to the Cuban Congress that the bill be amended so as to meet the wishes of the United States.

### RECOGNITION OF CHINA PROBABLE

Continued from Page One.

of Congress last summer that the State Department was withholding recognition as a club over the head of the republic to force it to swallow a loan much larger than it desired on terms peculiarly repugnant to the Chinese government.

Secretary of State Bryan's attitude toward the employment of "dollar diplomacy" in this government's dealings with China is well known from his public and private utterances to permit a doubt as to his personal preferences in the premises.

Wilson's Latin-American statement of Tuesday was the theme of general discussion in diplomatic and official circles yesterday. It met with a generous share of approval in Latin-American quarters. In Democratic quarters it was formally approved, though members of the House who have been loudest in denunciation of the Knox policy were inclined to demand more explicit language than the statement contained.

### Text of Statement.

A difference of opinion exists over the degree of repudiation or reaffirmation of "dollar diplomacy" intended to be indicated by the statement. From this dissent: The Wilson administration—the President and "my colleagues"—will not permit the use of the American government's money to finance revolutions and disorders, whether such fomenters work from within Latin America or from the outer precincts of the United States; whatever encouragement the State Department may offer to the employment of American capital in the development of Latin American countries, will not extend to forcing the acceptance against their wishes by such governments of American capital with a view to creating a right of participation by the United States in the internal affairs of our Southern neighbors.

"The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the lasting interests of the peoples of the two continents, the security governments intended for the people, and for no special reasons, the development of trade relationship between the two continents which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither."

### Little Uncertainty Left.

A careful study of this paragraph yesterday left little uncertainty as to the administration's attitude toward "dollar diplomacy" as practiced under Secretary Knox. This nation has nothing to seek, except the lasting interests of the peoples of the two continents, intended "for no special group or interest." Small comfort in this for Latin-American junkies, who cry together political malcontents without money and American commercial enterprises willing to finance a revolution in return for valuable concessions, immense loans at bankruptcy rates.

As to certain potential disturbers, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have this to say, in conclusion: "From these principles may be read as much of the future policy of this government as it is necessary now to forecast."

Messrs. Castro, Zelaya, Gomez, and Huerta please note—and perhaps Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, in Mexico City, may have his attention called to this clause. As for the last named, it would surprise no one to hear that a charge d'affaires is to be placed in command of the American Embassy there pending a general election and the establishment of a government approved by the people of Mexico.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE HUERTA

Ambassador Wilson has informed the State Department that the British government has announced that the British government has declared its willingness to receive a new minister from Mexico. This is interpreted in Mexico City and in Washington as equivalent to recognition of the provisional government of Mexico.

Secretary of State Bryan yesterday afternoon refused to discuss the Mexican situation in any way, however, and would not say whether the British government had consulted with the United States before deciding to grant recognition to the Huerta government. It has usually been the custom for European governments to withhold recognition of a new government in Latin America until such government has been recognized by the United States.

Little change in the Mexican situation is discernible in the dispatches from Ambassador Wilson and the United States consuls in Mexico. The conditions in the South are said to be continually improving, while rebellion is rife in Coahuila and Sonora, two of the Northern border States.

Consul Simpkins, at Nogales, reported yesterday that he had served notice on the Federal and rebel commanders in that vicinity that they must under no circumstances engage in fighting near the border to the endangering of Americans in Nogales, Ariz.

Consul General Monterey reported from Monterey yesterday that Americans and other foreigners at Natividad had been exempted from the payment of the special tax demanded of all residents by the Huerta rebels through their good offices of Consul Holland and Vice Consul Smith. Both are commended by the consul general for coolness and bravery.

### OLNEY REMAINS SILENT CONCERNING ACCEPTANCE

No word was received at the White House yesterday from Mr. Olney for several days, who has been tendered the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Secretary Tumulty said, however, that the President does not expect to hear from Mr. Olney for several days, because it is understood that he will take some time to consider the offer.

### Compulsory Bathing Asked.

A bill making it compulsory for American citizens to use more soap and water was warmly advocated in a letter received at the White House yesterday from "a life-long Democrat" in Cleveland, Ohio. The "Cleveland man," whose name was withheld at the White House, said that Americans in general were far from being as clean as they ought to be, and added that he thought Congress should take some steps to remedy the "dirty evil."

### For a Disordered Stomach

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No free boxes from druggists.

### Free Trial Box Coupon

F. J. Kellogg Co., 1223 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50-cent trial box of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

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The regular 11 size of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers are for sale by all druggists at Amek's Drug Store, 12th and F Sts.; Day & Co., 5th and G Sts.; People's Pharmacy, 124 G St.; O'Donnell's Drug Store, 9th and F Sts.; N. W. and 3d and Pa. Ave. S. E.

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## MOORE OFFICERS TO THE DEFENSE

Continued from Page One.

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### Pratt's Boy Scouts.

"It was a solid mass of humanity. Women fainted and men swore. I saw one woman with two babies in her arms. The crowd was so dense that I could not get to the front. What I saw of it no police and no cavalry could have stopped the crush when the cable broke. The crowd was so dense that I could not get to the front. What I saw of it no police and no cavalry could have stopped the crush when the cable broke."

He paid a tribute to the Boy Scouts, who he declared were the only ones helping to push back the crowd and in caring for those who needed assistance. "I remember patting one little fellow on the back and telling him he was doing a great work," said the captain.

"It was an unusual crowd," continued the captain. "Had it all been men, or mostly men, it had been more serious. I remember that when the crowd was pushed back and up into the side streets, and it being composed chiefly of women and children we were at a loss; we could not use the force of the police along the required to put the crowd where we wanted it."

### Inspector on Stand.

Inspector R. B. Boyle, who was in command at the elbow of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and along the south front of the Treasury, declared emphatically that he had heard nothing which intimated that he would not be expected to carry out his orders because of the alleged unpopularity of the situation.

Inspector Boyle, who had been assisted by Capt. Anderson and Bullington, was questioned closely by the line by Senator Jones, who evidently was expecting some counter attack upon the major from some of his subordinates.

"My duty was to follow my orders, and I needed nothing additional to guide me. I tried to follow the letter and spirit of my orders," he said. He had talked only in general about the situation with Maj. Sylvester.

Inspector Boyle told the committee that though he did his best to protect the suffragists and to keep the peace, the face of almost impossible conditions, he had been roundly abused and hectoring by both sides, and had frequently been told that he would be reported. With the exception of Capt. Schneider, Boyle was the only member of the force examined yesterday.

### Woman Upholds Police.

Much evidence favorable to the police was introduced yesterday under the direction of Mrs. Sarah K. Lamb, of this city, a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs, declared she saw only hard work on the part of the police. Mrs. Lamb was in charge of a lunch wagon for the suffragists on the tenth Street. T. A. Wickham, of this city, who was one of the special policemen, declared the police did their utmost to keep the crowd back. He said even the "flying wedge" of V-shaped formation of police automobiles had been unable to make any lasting impression on the crowds. The mounted men he described as having done "heroic work" in coping with the situation.

"I never saw a set of men work harder than the police," testified T. G. Landon, formerly the chief of police of the Washington Gaslight Company. H. Randall Webb also testified that the crowd was unmanageable when it came to clearing the Avenue. H. T. Wheeler, manager of a local hotel, was another witness favorable to the police.

To the failure to stop the street cars earlier attributed the conditions which met the police when the route was made to clear the Avenue, is the testimony of George R. Linkins, a local business man, who was in the parade of police automobiles which followed Maj. Sylvester's car prior to the time set for clearing the streets. Mr. Linkins said, however, the conditions on the Avenue at 2 o'clock in the afternoon justified Maj. Sylvester in believing that he had sufficient men to clear the Avenue to cope with the situation.

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